

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1441

Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1953

Laboratory Activities in Ohio, New York State and Maine

A representative of the N.C.A. Research Laboratory will be in Ohio during the week of June 22, and in both New York State and Maine during the period of June 29 to July 10. Contact will be made with as many member canners as time permits to discuss current operating procedures and general canning problems. Any canner having an immediate problem that he would like to discuss may reach the N.C.A. representative by notifying the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory. INFORMATION LETTER notice will be given with respect to later dates during the current season when representatives will again be available in the indicated areas.

ODM Given Permanent Status as Mobilization Agency

The Office of Defense Mobilization was given permanent status June 12 as the agency of government responsible for coordinating mobilization planning in time of peace and directing mobilization activities in time of war or emergency.

The new ODM was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1953. The ODM is a unit of the Executive Office of the President and absorbs most of the functions of the National Security Resources Board, which was abolished. The ODM also takes charge of the strategic stockpile, formerly under the Munitions Board.

The NSRB was established by Congress in 1947 to advise the President on various aspects of future military, industrial, and civilian mobilization. With representatives of a number of industries, including the canning industry, it reviewed the emergency programs of World War II and made recommendations for future emergencies. The ODM was created by President Truman in 1950 to direct the emergency programs arising out of the Korean war.

The new ODM thus will take charge of planning and action programs in

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Defense Production Act

The House on June 9 passed and sent to conference a bill, S. 1081, to extend allocations, priorities, and production expansion authority in the Defense Production Act for another year, until June 30, 1954.

In line with the recommendations of its Banking Committee, the House did not vote any authority for price-wage stabilization. Both the Senate and House now have approved extension of Titles I, III, and VII dealing with priorities and allocations, expansion of productive capacity and supply, and general provisions.

Both the Senate and House have approved identical language with respect to allocations and priorities. The bill would authorize the President to require performance under contracts or orders and to allocate materials and facilities. However, the bill would prohibit restrictions on the distribution of any material in the civilian market unless the President finds that such material is scarce, critical, essential to the national defense, and that national defense requirements cannot otherwise be met.

Under this authority, which would be effective July 1, the government expects to operate its Defense Materials System, replacing the Controlled Materials Plan. The only material remaining under allocation to civilians under the DMS would be nickel-bearing stainless steel.

1953 Canners Directory Mailed This Week to Members

The 1953 *Canners Directory* is being mailed to members of the N.C.A. and to others who had placed advance orders for copies. Each member firm receives one complimentary copy of the *Directory* and enjoys a special rate of \$1.00 per copy for additional copies requested. The standard paid rate charged non-members is \$2.50 per copy.

Complimentary copies are being sent to the state, regional and commodity association secretaries and to

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FDA and PMA Agreement on Inspection and Standards

The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture on June 9 issued a joint statement of an agreement reached by the two agencies concerning the inspection and standardization activities of each with respect to food products. The agreement was signed May 29 by Commissioner C. W. Crawford of the FDA and Administrator Howard H. Gordon of the PMA. Seven undertakings respectively by each agency are specified in the text of the memorandum which is reproduced in full on page 210.

The legal implications and possible operating changes reflected in this document remain to be explored. Neither agency consulted with the regulated industries prior to its issuance, and the agreement apparently constitutes an informal arrangement between the two agencies which is subject to any lawful challenge in any particular situation and presumably open to modification.

Undoubtedly, many questions will be raised with respect to some of its provisions. For instance, as to the PMA, it is not clear whether Paragraph (4) will require any change in the form of grade certificates, or whether PMA will have to modify its regulations to conform to its undertaking to supply the FDA with "any pertinent information" concerning any lots as to which action is being considered by FDA, or to supply information concerning code marks. There is considerable legal question as to whether PMA may with propriety refuse to grade or re-

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Trade Agreements Act

The House Committee on Ways and Means on June 9 voted to report H. R. 5495, the compromise bill to extend and amend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The vote was 23 to 2 (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 6, page 201).

DEATH

Benjamin L. Cooley

Benjamin L. Cooley, who was active in the canning business for 50 years, died at his home in Bergen, N. Y., June 7.

Mr. Cooley joined the Curtice Brothers Co. in 1897. He advanced to become plant manager at Vernon, N. Y., and transferred to the Bergen plant in 1924 as manager. He continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1949. He had acted in an advisory capacity to the firm since.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Rise in 1952

Exports of canned fruits and vegetables in 1952 continued to rise, on the basis of the annual statistical summary of exports for last year recently issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The value of 1952 exports of canned fruit and vegetable products rose from about \$53 million in 1951 to \$55 million in 1952, an increase of about 4 percent. These products thus accounted for about 22 percent of the total value of exports of all fruits and vegetables, \$246 million.

Exports of canned fruits exceeded 1951 in value by 21 percent, and exports of canned vegetables were up 17 percent. However, exports of canned fruit juices were down 25 percent from 1951.

Canned fish and shell fish accounted for an additional \$12.7 million in exports, but were only about half those of 1951.

In addition, 1952 exports of canned meats amounted to \$7.5 million and exports of canned milk were valued at about \$23 million.

Total 1952 exports of canned foods thus were valued at \$98 million.

The Bureau of the Census report lists exports by quantity and value for each classification of product and according to country of destination. The statistics do not include shipments to U. S. territories, which are not classified as exports. Copies of the report, known as FT 410, Part I,

are available from Commerce Department field offices or from the Government Printing Office.

Some of the data for 1951 and 1952 are not comparable, because of the revision of the export classifications, Schedule B, effective January 1, 1952.

Following is a summary of 1952 exports for each of the classifications of canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned fruit juices, canned baby foods, canned fish and shell fish, canned meat, and canned milk and cream, by quantity and value, with comparisons:

	1951		1952	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)
Canned Vegetables:				
Asparagus.....	10,877,332	2,780,161	9,454,834	2,458,868
Baked beans, pork and beans.....	4,618,675	443,389	5,434,209	523,942
Corn.....	2,934,826	433,196	2,888,017	474,486
Peas.....	7,745,641	1,011,081	8,723,679	1,179,034
Soups.....	10,787,192	2,168,899	11,691,889	2,308,907
Tomatoes.....	6,460,153	728,424	17,810,996	1,822,756
Tomato paste and puree.....	24,242,076	3,183,930	9,359,428	1,492,510
Tomato juice.....	21,611,646	2,054,111	31,142,180	2,847,368
Snap beans.....	2,630,616	293,552	2,854,006	334,976
Lima beans.....	213,678	32,466	243,427	40,440
Spinach.....	617,696	60,201	1,002,903	100,401
Vegetables and juices, n. e. c.....	5,990,282	1,019,099	6,483,201	1,086,491
Pickles.....	4,468,303	616,373	5,504,384	680,739
Catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces.....	5,858,012	1,039,065	24,532,572	3,274,709
Total canned vegetables.....	109,056,128	15,863,947	137,185,725	18,631,626
Canned Fruits:				
Grapefruit.....	1,921,825	218,386	2,071,147	218,679
Berries.....	933,890	230,132	1,126,849	259,657
Apples and sauce.....	1,043,993	124,136	1,037,041	127,324
Apricots.....	5,268,632	748,052	5,952,383	866,623
Cherries.....	697,570	145,279	1,067,250	232,767
Prunes and plums.....	352,112	56,629	446,973	70,704
Peaches.....	20,144,124	2,827,169	23,462,201	3,244,694
Pears.....	6,712,281	1,340,010	5,902,358	1,066,947
Pineapples.....	24,944,479	4,159,309	37,732,481	6,032,559
Fruit cocktail.....	31,432,334	5,551,638	43,571,125	7,376,889
Fruits, n. e. c.....	1,265,435	206,268	901,374	151,646
Jellies and jams.....	1,615,728	497,307	1,268,652	342,771
Total canned fruits.....	96,332,403	16,104,315	124,504,894	19,647,903
Baby foods:				
Meats.....	63,004	42,427	322,142	167,739
Vegetables.....	651,077	157,129	1,031,009	264,133
Fruits.....	4,862,038	1,265,141	5,694,974	1,492,618
Custards and puddings.....	67,874	21,165	102,784	27,820
Total baby foods.....	5,643,993	1,485,862	7,150,909	1,952,310
Fruit Juices:				
Pineapple juice.....	907,677	707,755	2,291,093	1,457,446
Grapefruit juice, single-strength.....	3,627,457	1,955,468	4,179,158	1,808,471
Grapefruit juice, conc. (hot-pack).....			72,474	125,154
Orange juice, single-strength.....	5,684,105	6,557,875	6,714,196	3,635,867
Orange juice, conc. (hot-pack).....			291,742	900,024
Citrus juices, blended.....			3,823,519	1,888,289
Peach juice and nectar.....			1,074,864	1,180,933
Pear juice, nectar, and pearade.....	10,846,833	10,649,038	3,891,066	4,301,770
Fruit juices, n. e. c.....			2,467,543	2,755,321
Total fruit juices.....	21,066,072	19,870,136	24,806,255	14,780,975
Canned Fish:				
Salmon.....	2,060,329	1,006,652	1,427,563	819,883
Sardines in oil.....	126,660,960	18,629,311	3,249,943	683,262
Sardines, other.....			36,629,400	7,189,907
Herring.....	3,321,296	426,792	274,721	44,300
Tuna.....	319,009	212,417	410,799	196,193
Mackerel.....	7,081,326	931,661	3,366,803	697,228
Fish, n. e. c.....	7,851,949	1,003,053	4,629,919	1,135,938
Total canned fish.....	147,294,869	22,209,886	49,980,148	10,767,013
Canned Shell Fish:				
Shrimp.....	1,550,337	1,162,065	1,684,553	1,405,004
Crabs.....	47,266	54,426	33,342	37,135
Oysters.....	80,945	69,353	105,901	92,666
Shell fish, n. e. c.....	7,330,180	1,209,659	3,397,044	543,725
Total canned shell fish.....	9,008,728	2,495,503	5,220,840	2,078,530

PERSONNEL

Sanborn Author of Chapter

A member of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory staff, N. H. Sanborn, is the contributor of a chapter in the newly published book, *Industrial Wastes—Their Disposal and Treatment*. Edited by Prof. Willem Rudolph of Rutgers University, this 503-page book contains chapters written by specialists in various fields of industrial waste disposal. Mr. Sanborn's chapter is entitled "Canning, Freezing, and Dehydration."

The new volume, published by Reinhold Publishing Company, New York, is one of a series of monographs sponsored by the American Chemical Society, and thus takes its place in a distinguished group of standard technical reference works.

Miss Smith Speaks

Miss Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, was one of the speakers at the semi-annual conference of the Industrial Cafeteria Managers Association in Indianapolis recently.

The I.C.M.A. is made up of managers of the food services of large industry firms. Organized in 1949, the group has grown to a membership that includes 30 of the largest firms in the country. Membership is limited to plants that operate their own food services without use of concessionaires and that serve more than 1,000 meals daily, permitting concentration on the specific problems affecting the larger industrial food service.

The topic assigned Miss Smith was the "Status of Canned Foods", and

included a summary of latest pertinent research, statistics on consumption, supply, and costs, followed by a half-hour of questions and answers.

Additional statistical information requested by the organization has been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics and furnished to each I.C.M.A. member.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since May 2, 1953:

LYON & SON, GEORGE H., Eastport, Me. *Products*—Kipperd herring, sardines. *Officer*—Donald G. Wilson, general manager.

OCONOMOWOC-POYNETTE CANNING Co., Oconomowoc, Wis. *Products*—Whole kernel corn, green peas, peas and carrots. Owned by Oconomowoc Canning Co.

TRIDENT PACKING Co., INC., THE, P. O. Box 188, Lubec, Me. *Products*—Herring, sardines, fish products. *Officer*—A. W. Pike.

WAUNAKEE CANNING CORP., Oconomowoc, Wis. *Products*—Corn (cream style, whole kernel), green peas. Owned by Oconomowoc Canning Co.

WESTFALL, JACK, Box 675, Ketchikan, Alaska. *Product*—Crab meat. *Officer*—Jack Westfall.

WHITSON FOOD PRODUCTS Co., P. O. Box 1130, Denton, Tex. *Products*—Dry soaked beans, meats. *Officer*—W. P. Whitson, Jr., vice president.

EMPACADORA EJIDAL, S. A. DE C. V., Ave. Madero 40, Desp. 402, Mexico 1, D. F. *Products*—Grapefruit, mango, peppers, pimientos, pineapple.

Owens-Illinois Assignments

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. has assigned three men new and increased responsibilities in its sales and marketing program.

Harold J. Carr, as director of business research, will coordinate market studies, analyses and forecasts on the national economy, the glass industry, and the industries served by Owens-Illinois.

Henry C. Rudy has been named director of merchandising and will coordinate the merchandising activities of the company and its subsidiaries.

E. L. Herron has been named director of advertising and will coordinate the advertising activities of the company and its subsidiaries.

They will report to Smith L. Rairdon, company vice president and director of marketing.

Campbell Soup Appointments

Campbell Soup Company has announced these personnel changes, effective June 1:

John M. Hoerle was elected by the board of directors to the newly created position of vice president-assistant to the president (capital improvements). In this position Mr. Hoerle will be in charge of all plant expansion and improvement activities and for the general engineering services for all plants and offices.

Donald M. Mounce, plant manager at Sacramento, became general production manager of the Company, with offices in Camden.

David Haweel was appointed assistant plant manager at Sacramento.

1953 Cannery Directory

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certain of the personnel of the can companies who had given assistance in compilation of the data. Special orders for members of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association also were filled in the first mailings.

The *Directory* carries its usual departments: Lists of canners, giving headquarters address, plants and locations and products packed in each; an over-all commodity index; listings of the membership of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association and the National Food Brokers Association; officers, Directors, Committees and staff of the N.C.A.; and officers and business addresses of the state, regional and commodity canners associations and of the distributor, supply and other associations.

Work on the compilation and preparation of the publication has been continuous in the Information Division since February when first data forms were sent out.

	1951		1952	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)
Canned Meats:				
Beef and veal.....	2,084,480	642,003	1,296,764	557,410
Ham and shoulders.....			2,326,785	1,790,833
Other pork.....	4,942,246	3,563,894	3,539,680	2,320,767
Sausage, prepared sausage meats, bologna, and frankfurters.....	4,154,102	2,409,025	3,293,125	1,715,960
Chicken.....	2,103,103	990,305	1,631,650	670,807
Meat and meat products, n. e. c.....	2,946,610	1,177,077	1,329,430	454,556
Total canned meats.....	16,230,541	8,782,364	13,417,443	7,510,353
Canned Milk and Cream:				
Condensed, sweetened.....	28,870,355	6,506,057	29,552,631	6,827,449
Evaporated, unsweetened.....	37,551,012	4,745,204	97,094,769	15,850,757
Total canned milk and cream.....	66,421,367	11,251,261	126,647,400	22,678,206

The initials "n. e. c." stand for "not elsewhere classified."

FOOD REGULATION

Text of Memorandum of Agreement between PMA and FDA on Inspection and Standardization of Food Products

Following is the text of the memorandum of agreement between the Production and Marketing Administration and the Food and Drug Administration concerning the inspection and standardization activities related to food products:

The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Food and Drug Administration inspects the processing and distribution of foods and examines samples thereof for the purpose of determining their status under that statute. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act also provides for the promulgation by the Secretary of mandatory standards of identity, quality and fill of container for food products after appropriate hearings.

The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture performs a service function by (1) the development of commercial grade standards for foods and (2) by furnishing inspection and grading services, and issuing certificates of grade or condition to producers, processors, shippers, receivers, or other interested parties. Its major purpose is to assist producers in preparing better quality of products and to provide objective information by means of official certification concerning the grade, quality, or condition of a product which will be of maximum assistance to all interested parties engaged in the marketing functions.

The two agencies have certain common or related objectives in carrying out their respective regulatory and service activities. Therefore, it is believed desirable from the standpoint of public interest to set forth in this memorandum of understanding the working arrangements which are being followed or adopted in the interest of each agency discharging as effectively as possible its responsibilities related to the inspection and standardization activities for food products.

The Production and Marketing Administration will:

(1) Supply the Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., with a complete list of all food processing and packing plants which are operating under PMA continuous or pack-grading inspection or grading contracts. This list will set forth the type of service provided and the food products involved. PMA will periodically advise the Food and Drug Administration of any changes in the list.

(2) Investigate any written report from FDA to the effect that a processor packer has not corrected objectionable conditions found to exist by FDA, and will take such action as is appropriate and necessary in accordance with PMA regulations and contracts.

(3) Decline to inspect or grade samples of products which have been seized by FDA, or which are known to be involved in formal FDA actions. This does not preclude reinspection of legally authorized samples by PMA if the FDA seizes or other actions involve products which had previously been inspected or graded by PMA.

(4) Assign a grade or government legend only to a product which has been inspected for wholesomeness for those factors to which the product is normally susceptible except, whenever the product has not been inspected for these factors, the certificate shall state the specified factors to which the inspection or grading was limited.

(5) Furnish FDA, Washington, D. C., on request, with any pertinent information concerning the grade or quality determination relative to specific lots of products inspected or graded by PMA that have been proceeded against or are being considered for action by FDA.

(6) Report on the inspection certificate any pertinent codes or other marks that will serve to identify the specific goods which are inspected or graded.

(7) Inform FDA, Washington, D. C., whenever it has information that an employee or USDA licensed inspector is to be or has been subpoenaed as a witness at judicial proceedings involving FDA action and advise FDA of the nature of his proposed testimony.

The Food and Drug Administration will:

(1) Invite the PMA inspector stationed at a plant which is operating under PMA inspection to accompany the FDA inspector during his inspection of such plant. The FDA inspector will point out or discuss with the PMA inspector any conditions noted which may result in violations of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(2) Request PMA, Washington, D. C., for any pertinent information concerning the grade or quality determinations relative to specific lots of products that have been proceeded against or are being considered for action by FDA, and are believed to have been inspected by PMA. FDA will take into consideration the PMA inspection certificates and other available data in determining what action,

if any, should be taken.

(3) Advise PMA, Washington, D. C., immediately of all seizures by FDA of food products so that the processing or packing plants and the products involved can be made known to PMA inspectors.

(4) Notify PMA, Washington, D. C., in writing immediately concerning the details of serious objectionable conditions whenever such conditions are found to exist in processing or packing plants where PMA is currently conducting inspection of products, or in other food plants when FDA believes such information would be of value to PMA in its inspection and grading activities.

(5) Whenever possible mark the claimant's samples of seized products in such a manner that PMA inspectors or graders will recognize such post seizure samples.

(6) Discuss with PMA, Washington, D. C., the criteria used by FDA in order to provide the maximum assurance that PMA does not classify a food as acceptable which FDA would consider actionable under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(7) On request of PMA will review labels, legends, stamps and other official marks for products packed under the various inspection services of PMA from the standpoint of possible conflict with the misbranding provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

It is mutually agreed that:

(1) Field offices of both agencies will maintain close working relations with each other.

(2) Proposed regulations by either agency establishing any type of standard will be referred to the other agency for review and comments prior to issuance, except amendments to PMA grade standards which do not modify any of the minimum quality factors contained in standards previously referred to FDA for its review and recommendation.

(3) Both agencies will work with industry towards greater efficiency in connection with improvement in coding methods.

(4) Both agencies will cooperate in the handling of those cases of misbranding which also come under the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, as amended.

(5) Nothing in this agreement modifies previously existing agreements setting forth procedures concerning plugged cars of wheat or wheat deemed unfit for mixing.

(6) The provisions of this memorandum may be modified at any time by mutual agreement.

May 29, 1953.

Approved: HOWARD H. GORDON,
Administrator, PMA.

Approved: C. W. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, FDA.

Invitations for Bids

QM Market Center System, 1810 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

BEANS WITHOUT PORK in tomato sauce—9,248 dozen No. 2½ cans. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-53-159 by June 16.

FRUIT CAKE—Quantities in 2-lb., 3-lb., and 5-lb. cans. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-53-166 by June 17.

BACON—97,788 dozen 24-oz. cans. Bids due in Chicago under QM-11-009-53-167 by June 23.

FDA and PMA Agreement

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grade the samples submitted to it from lots which are involved in FDA proceedings. Lastly, neither the purpose nor the legality of Paragraph (7), covering PMA personnel who may be subpoenaed as a witness in judicial proceedings, is presently clear.

As to the undertakings of the FDA, there are several which probably will warrant further explanation. The precise scope of Paragraph (2), in which the FDA undertakes to "take into consideration" the PMA inspection certificates and other data in determining its enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, remains to be determined. Paragraph (4) indicates that both FDA and PMA will continue to inspect factories under continuous PMA inspection. The legality of Paragraph (5), in which the FDA undertakes "wherever possible" to mark officially withdrawn samples in any seizure, is open to considerable challenge since there appears to be no statutory authorization for this undertaking as to goods in the custody of a court.

The agreement that the FDA will discuss with PMA "the criteria used by FDA" in enforcement again may raise considerable question with respect to so-called working tolerances. Insofar as FDA has elected not to publish this data for the guidance of the regulated industries, yet has now undertaken to reveal it to the PMA, an agency charged with no enforcement responsibility, the propriety of the proposal may warrant reconsideration. Finally, the suggestion that in the promulgation of mandatory food standards under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the FDA will refer these for review and

comment by PMA prior to issuance, would appear on its face to violate the statutory requirement that the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare must make her determination only on substantial evidence of record adduced at the required public hearing.

The provisions of this announced intra-agency agreement will be referred to the appropriate Association Committees for consideration.

STATISTICS

Spring-crop Spinach

The 1953 indicated production of spinach for processing in the six late spring states—Virginia, Maryland, New York, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Washington—totals 33,790 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This exceeds last year's late spring production in these states by about 10 percent and the 10-year average by 8 percent.

The late spring acreage for harvest in these six states is estimated at 11,860 acres. This compares with 12,590 acres harvested for canning or freezing in 1952 and an average of 13,020 acres.

This year's indicated yield, based on June 1 information, is 2.85 tons per acre. In 1952, the yield in these states was estimated at 2.43 tons and for the preceding 10 years, it averaged 2.40 tons per acre.

Harvesting operations were well under way late in May in most of the late spring states except New York. The growers in western New York expected to start cutting from their fields around June 1.

Seasonal Group and State	1952 (tons)	1953 Indicated (tons)	Per- cent change from 1952
Winter (a).....	7,000	6,800	-3
Early Spring (a)....	51,200	45,500	-11
Late Spring:			
Virginia.....	1,960	2,400	+22
Maryland.....	2,320	2,000	-14
New York.....	11,250	12,000	+7
Arkansas.....	5,600	6,460	+15
Oklahoma.....	8,500	9,400	+11
Washington.....	1,020	1,530	+50
Late Spring, total...	30,650	33,790	+10
Winter and Spring...	88,850	86,060	-3
Fall.....	22,680	(b)	
All states.....	111,530		

(a) Data covers Texas and California, reported in INFORMATION LETTER of March 14, page 139.

(b) The report on production of fall-crop spinach is due November 10.

Crop Progress— Vegetables for Processing

Processing crops generally are about one to three weeks behind normal with much of the acreage of snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, and tomatoes yet to be planted, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 10, reflecting June 1 conditions.

The wet and cool weather in the eastern and central portion of the United States in early May continued during the latter part of the month. Plantings in the Northwest were also delayed by excessive rains during the last two weeks of May.

Green peas are still being planted in the northern states—about a week or 10 days later than usual. Excessive rains interfered with early preparations of fields, and below-normal temperatures delayed germination. Growth of green peas in the east and central states by June 1 was below average, mostly due to the late plantings. Harvest in California was nearing completion on June 1 and some peas on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia were being harvested by the first of the month.

The planting of sweet corn was generally under way on June 1 and good progress is expected if dry weather prevails. About half of the snap beans were planted by June 1 and seeding will continue into June in all areas. Transplanting of cabbage plants for harvest is under way.

Following are summaries of crop conditions as reported by BAE:

Green Peas for Processing

Northeast—Harvesting was near completion on the Eastern Shore by June 1, and was under way in the other eastern districts of the Del-Mar-Va area. The crop there is generally good. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania wet and cool weather was favorable for development of peas, although continued wet weather reduced stands of nearly all sweet type peas. Some root rot has developed. Growers will begin harvest in late June. In New York, cool, wet weather was generally favorable for the development of the crop.

Midwest—Favorable conditions prevailed for growth in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, although the crop is about one week late. Planting of peas in Wisconsin is still under way. Wet weather caused considerable acreage of late plantings of sweet varieties. Some contracted acreage will not be

seeded. Freezes during mid-May caused very little damage to peas in Wisconsin. Green peas in Illinois are making good development. The crop in Iowa and Minnesota is making slow development but generally is looking good.

Colorado and Utah—Green peas have made good development in these states. Stands are generally good. Some frost damage is reported in Colorado.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington—Cool, wet weather during the latter part of May was very favorable for the development of peas. Harvest of early varieties in Oregon will start during the first week of June. Yields are expected to be above average.

Sweet Corn for Processing

East—Sweet corn continues to make favorable progress in the Del-Mar-Va area. All sections had plenty of rain. Acreage planted in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is very small because of the excessive moisture. Very little corn has been planted to date in New York. Fields have been very wet.

Midwest—Continuous rains during late May in most parts of Ohio and Indiana prevented field work and practically no acreage was planted until after June 1. Some sweet corn was planted in Illinois during May. Practically no acreages were planted in Wisconsin by June 1. Wet weather delayed corn planting in Iowa and Minnesota, although the percentage of the corn in by June 1 was generally above other areas.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington—Most of the acreage in these states will be seeded in June. The crop is about a week to 10 days late.

Snap Beans for Processing

East—Early seeded acreage in the Del-Mar-Va area has made good development under favorable weather except that growth of young plants was retarded somewhat by cool temperatures the last week of May. Additional acreage is scheduled for planting during June. Plantings in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were delayed by wet weather. About 75 percent of the acreage was seeded by June 1. Plantings averaged about three weeks later than usual. Very small acreage of snap beans was planted in New York in May. Ground has been too wet for much field work.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Most of the acreage is expected to be planted during the first half of June.

Arkansas—Development to date has been very slow.

Oregon and Washington—Crop will be late in both Oregon and Washington. Plantings in Oregon on June 1 were about 50 percent completed. The

crop is coming up in Washington about two weeks later than usual.

Tomatoes for Processing

East—The crop in the Del-Mar-Va area is further advanced than usual. Moisture has been sufficient for good growth but not enough to interfere with fruiting. Growers in western New York were actively setting plants in their fields. Acreage in Pennsylvania and New Jersey set by June 1 vary by areas from no acreage set to about two-thirds completed. The season is about 10 days late.

Midwest—Acreage set by June 1 was generally small. Wet fields have hindered the field setting of plants, and wet weather has delayed transplanting of tomatoes. Most of the acreage field set in Arkansas and Oklahoma but dry weather in Missouri has delayed field setting. Some farmers in Missouri are waiting for rains before setting plants.

Colorado and Utah—Field setting was completed in Colorado by June 1 and was about on schedule for Utah at that date.

Potatoes

Total 1953 production of early commercial potatoes is expected to be 31 percent larger than in 1952 and 11 percent above average. A large winter crop was produced and supplies of spring potatoes are plentiful. The summer crop, though larger than in 1952, is substantially smaller than average.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Texas Panhandle, north Georgia, and New Jersey is expected to exceed substantially last year's relatively short crop but will be materially less than average. Potato fields in a number of these states were beginning to need rain by the first of June, but, in general, growing conditions have been favorable except in Maryland and Texas.

Movement of the summer crop is already under way in Virginia where maturity is earlier than usual. Harvest in the important Eastern Shore area probably will reach a peak during the latter part of June. In Maryland, some fields are showing poor stands and yields are expected to run below average. The important New Jersey crop generally is in good condition, though excessive rains caused poor stands in some sections. Average yield will be higher than last year but lower than in four of the five years immediately prior to 1952. The Texas Panhandle crop has been reduced by frosts, strong winds and excessively high temperatures and yields are expected to be considerably below average.

Production Forecasts on Fruits

The outlook for the 1953 deciduous fruit crops is for about the same tonnage as was produced in 1952, according to the general crop report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 10, reflecting June 1 conditions.

Apples—Outlook for apples in commercial counties for 1953 is for a crop above that of 1952 but below average. Compared with 1952, an increase is in prospect for the central states and a slight decline for the eastern and western states. The outlook for Washington is very good, much above the short 1951 and 1952 crops, but below the relatively large crop produced in 1950.

In the New England states the bloom was generally good to heavy. In Pennsylvania, the set is generally light. In Virginia, April freezes caused some damage and the cold, windy weather during blooming was unfavorable for pollination.

Apricots—The 1953 apricot crop is forecast at 195,200 tons, 18,400 tons above 1952 but 30,470 tons below average. The Washington crop is expected to be larger than the 1952 crop and over three times the short 1951 crop. Harvest is expected to be early. The Utah crop was nearly wiped out by freezes during April. The indicated crop is only 14 percent of the 1952 production.

Apricots	1942-51 ave.	1952	1953	
			Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1952
(tons--fresh basis)				
Calif.....	201,100	158,000	178,000	+13
Wash.....	19,040	13,800	16,500	+20
Utah.....	5,530	5,000	700	-86

Peaches—A 1953 crop of 63,033,000 bushels is in prospect, slightly more than last year, but 6 percent less than the 1942-51 average. Prospects are for a fair to good crop in all areas. Following are production indications in the major peach canning states:

Peaches	1942-51 ave.	1952	1953	
			Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1952
(thousands of bushels)				
N. Y.....	1,227	1,311	1,306
Mich.....	3,512	3,397	3,010	-11
Utah.....	650	648	406	-37
Wash.....	1,967	1,624	1,998	+23
Ore.....	570	600	608	+1
Calif., all.....	31,957	30,378	31,753	+5
Cling.....	20,577	19,127	21,335	+12
Free.....	11,380	11,251	10,418	-7

Pears—The pear crop for 1953 is forecast at 32,301,000 bushels—4 percent above the 1952 crop and 6 percent above average. Following are

production indications in the major pear canning states:

Years	1953			
	1942-51 ave.	1952	Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1952
(thousands of bushels)				
N. Y.	643	396	442	+12
Mich.	690	1,036	1,120	+8
Wash., all.	6,906	4,944	8,798	+78
Bartlett.	5,108	3,600	6,510	+81
Ore., all.	3,030	3,618	6,733	+20
Bartlett.	2,009	2,230	2,691	+21
Calif., all.	13,038	16,043	12,251	-24
Bartlett.	11,451	14,543	10,668	-27

Sour Cherries—A sour cherry crop of 148,510 tons is indicated by the June 1 reported condition, compared with 118,210 tons in 1952 and 158,240 tons in 1951. In New York and Pennsylvania unfavorable weather conditions during bloom reduced the set.

In Michigan, a rather good sour cherry crop is indicated. In the south-western area, freezes in late April caused some damage prior to blooming. The outlook in the central-western area of the state is for a fairly good crop. In northwestern Michigan, minor damage is reported from a light freeze on May 12. Rains and warm weather during May were favorable for the development of the crop.

In Wisconsin, very little frost damage occurred this year and growers are expecting a good crop.

Sweet Cherries—The sweet cherry crop is forecast at 99,930 tons, slightly above the 1952 production of 99,510 tons and above the average of 91,584 tons. Following are production indications in the major canning states:

Sweet Cherries	1953			
	1942-51 ave.	1952	Indi- cated	Per- cent change from 1952
(tons)				
Mich.	4,660	9,100	9,300	+2
Utah.	3,264	5,200	1,400	-73
Wash.	25,090	16,200	23,800	+47
Ore.	20,760	17,100	26,400	+54
Calif.	29,530	39,500	30,600	-23

Citrus—The U. S. orange crop for 1952-53 is estimated at 121 million boxes—2 percent above last season and 18 percent above average. Grapefruit are estimated at 38 million boxes—6 percent less than last season and 26 percent less than average. California lemons are placed at 11.9 million boxes—down 7 percent from last season and down 6 percent from average. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges is practically complete in all areas. About 31 million boxes of Valencia remained for harvest on June 1—6 million in Florida, 25 million in California, and a very few in Arizona.

ODM Given Permanent Status

(Concluded from page 207)

such fields as stabilization, manpower mobilization, industrial resources planning, allocation and distribution of scarce materials, and stockpiling. The ODM already directs the action programs in most of these fields.

Charles E. Wilson of General Electric was its first Director. Dr. Arthur S. Flemming has headed ODM since January 20, and is expected to be nominated as first Director of the new agency.

PUBLICITY

House Beautiful

The May issue of *House Beautiful* magazine announces its new department "The Modern Epicure," with Poppy Cannon as the food editor. Miss Cannon is widely known in the food writing field. She is the author of the recipe book *The Can Opener Cook Book*, and her numerous articles about canned foods have appeared in nationally distributed magazines.

The *House Beautiful* announcement states: "This new food department will offer more recipes. It will combine the latest methods and commercial foods for the purpose of saving labor and time."

Entitled "What It Means To Be a Modern Epicure," one of the articles says: "We believe that fine cooking requires fine ingredients. But when you investigate, you discover that our best industrial food products are made from materials as high as, or higher in quality than, the 'fresh.' And incidentally these are often our most popular and moderately priced brand names." The article continues, "The canner, the freezing plant, and the maker of mixes have done all the dull, long boring, time-consuming chores which, in the past, stood between you and the art of the epicure."

"A Glossary for The Modern Epicure" lists some of the prepared foods that may be substituted in recipes to make epicurean cooking easier. The list contains 22 canned foods.

Family Circle Magazine

Two articles featuring canned pears appear in the June issue of *Family Circle* magazine.

Each of the short articles, "Cool Pear Salads" and "Refreshing Pear Desserts," gives three recipes with canned pears as the main ingredient.

Northwest Cannery Stage Event Stressing Economic Importance

An imaginative and original promotion of the canning industry was staged June 1 in Salem, Ore., under auspices of the chamber of commerce of that city. Willamette Valley Cannery Day was celebrated with a luncheon meeting of some 300 at the cafeteria of the Paulus Bros. cannery.

Robert C. Paulus, president of Paulus Bros. Packing Co., and a Past President of the National Cannery Association, was chief speaker. Mr. Paulus described an imaginary situation that would arise should the 18 Salem area canneries be destroyed overnight and the stockholders decide to consolidate in rebuilding one large cannery to carry on the same volume of production:

Up to 5 million gallons of water would be used per day.

Fifty acres of land would be needed, half for buildings.

A quarter million dollars would have to be spent for waste removal pits and water outlet trenches.

Spur tracks would total at least a mile to accommodate 25 to 40 carloads for out shipment of canned foods and about 25 cars per day to bring in empty cans, syrups and fuel oil.

Fieldmen would travel 500,000 miles to call on 4,000 growers.

Nearly 300 tank cars of fuel oil would be used; nine million pounds of sugar or 150 carloads of syrup.

Shipment of 125 million cans of finished product (or about 4,000 carloads) to all parts of the country, at a total value of \$23,250,000.

Of this amount labor would receive \$4.3 million; growers \$8.1 million (including \$2.7 million to harvest labor); cans would account for \$3.5 million and the remainder would go to cases, labels, sugar, salt, maintenance, repairs, taxes, interest, insurance, office salary and other items.

The contribution of this big canning enterprise to labor, agricultural and local merchants was dramatized in an unusual way. Huge symbolic checks, each five feet long, were presented. One for \$23,500,000, representing the total value of the Salem pack, was given by Mr. Paulus to the president of the chamber of commerce; another for \$4,300,000, representing the contribution of canneries to the local labor payrolls, was presented to the secretary of the Salem Cannery Workers Union; another, for \$8,150,000 representing the amount paid to growers was presented by O. E. Snider, manager of Blue Lake Packers, Inc., to representatives of three Northwest growers organizations.

Parade Magazine

A quick meal from the pantry shelf was featured by Beth Merriman, food editor, in the May 17 issue of *Parade* magazine. The magazine is circulated with approximately 35 Sunday metropolitan newspapers.

Miss Merriman's article entitled "No-Fuss Dinner" said, "It's a temptation, this springtime weather, to prolong our afternoon hours of leisure. To aid and abet you, here is a menu for a family dinner that takes only minutes to prepare and serve." The canned foods used in the recipes accompanying the menu were cream of celery soup, chicken, corn, pimiento, Brussels sprouts, and fruit cocktail.

SUPPLIES

Tin Plate Manufacture in 1952

Tin consumed in the manufacture of tin plate and terneplate decreased 10 percent in 1952, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of Interior. Total consumption of tin by the tin plate manufacturers was 29,000 long tons in 1952, compared with 32,200 tons in 1951.

Tin mills operated at a lower rate in 1952 and produced 7 percent less tin plate than in 1951 and 11 percent below the peak year 1950.

Tin plate manufacture requires most of the tin consumed in the United States. About 58 percent of the tin used to make tin plate in 1952 was for hot-dipped and 42 percent for electrolytic. Hot-dipped tin plate production, however, accounted for only 33 percent and electrolytic 67 percent of the total output in 1952.

Production of tin plate by electrolytic lines was 4 percent below the high established in 1951. Hot-dipped plate production declined 16 percent and was the smallest tonnage recorded since 1932.

In addition to the tin used in the manufacture of tin plate and terneplate, 116 long tons were used in 1952 for all other purposes, such as tinned articles, bronze and babbitt.

Imports of metallic tin in 1952 totaled 80,457 long tons compared with 28,255 tons in 1951.

Forthcoming Meetings

- June 14-15—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City
- June 14-16—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Midyear Meeting, Chicago
- June 14-15—National Association of Retail Grocers, U. S., Annual Meeting, Chicago
- June 16-17—Maine Canners Association, Summer Meeting, Lakewood, near Skowhegan
- June 21-25—Institute of Food Technologists, 13th Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Boston
- June 22-24—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, The Greenbriar, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- July 9-10—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Fort Clinton, Ohio
- July 15-24—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Mold Count School, Purdue University, Lafayette
- July 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Midyear Meeting, The Drake Hotel, Chicago
- July 17—Northwest Canners Association, Summer Membership Meeting, Marcus Whitman Hotel and Walla Walla Country Club, Walla Walla, Wash.
- July 29-August 7—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., 16th Annual Mold Count School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva
- September 27-30—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago
- October 15-17—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Casa Blanca Hotel, Miami Beach

- October 26-27—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, The Drake Hotel, Chicago
- November 2—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Chicago
- November 9-10—Wisconsin Canners Association, 49th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
- November 9-10—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids
- November 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, New York City
- November 12-15—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines
- November 19-20—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs
- November 22-24—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 39th Annual Convention, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg
- December 3-4—Tri-State Packers Association, Inc., 50th Annual Meeting
- December 10-11—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., 68th Annual Convention
- December 10-11—Ohio Canners Association, 46th Annual Convention, The Neil House, Columbus
- January 4-6—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.
- January 15-21—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite, P.Q.
- January 19-22—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 23-27—National Canners Association, 47th Annual Convention, together with National Food Brokers Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

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